

that there was any suspicion that the fire on La Touraine was of incendiary origin. The fire, he said, was in the forward cargo hold.

"This hold," Mr. Trepoite continued, "was filled with uniforms and other merchandise. There were no trucks in it. The fire on board ship is to passengers entering the cargo holds are very strict on account of insurance regulations. It would have been practically impossible for a passenger to get into the forward cargo hold of La Touraine after the battles were closed on leaving this port."

When La Touraine was sent to port she sailed for Bordeaux two days ago—an Evening World reporter talked with Capt. Cassin about the fire. He said that in his opinion it was caused by spontaneous combustion. The skipper did not give any intimation that he suspected incendiary act. The charge against Woboda appears to have been worked up by secret agents of the French Government and not by the French line.

The records of the French line show that a "Monsieur Woboda" arrived in New York from Paris on the liner Hochambau, which left Havre on Jan. 4 and reached this port on Jan. 14. As no initials of the passenger appear anywhere in the records, it is not known whether this is the same Woboda that is under arrest in Paris.

The records of the Hotel Manhattan show that P. R. Woboda of Paris registered there on Feb. 26 and left on Feb. 27, the date of the departure of La Touraine. The initial letter "P" on the register may have been intended by Woboda to represent an "R." It looks like both letters. All the hotel people remember about him is that he was dark, wore a moustache and appeared to be a polished man of the world with plenty of money.

Consul L'Anglade insisted that the passport issued on Feb. 19 was apparently a legitimate document. "Everything appeared to be in regular form," he said. "Based on a photograph of the man who presented it. The likeness was very good. The clerk who issued the passport was inexperienced in that work and failed to record the number of the document or the date. However, the passport has been undoubtedly issued in Paris and we should soon know if it is a forgery."

TURKS ARE FIGHTING WITH POOR AMMUNITION; GERMAN SUPPLY GONE.

GENEVA (via Paris), March 31.—A Constantinople dispatch received by way of Bucharest states that while ammunition is not lacking for the Turkish army it is of poor quality. The supply of cartridges provided by Germany in March, 1918, has been exhausted and Turkey is now forced to rely on those of her own manufacture, which are inferior to those of German make.

Disorders and insubordination among the Turkish soldiers are of frequent occurrence, the dispatch says, during the transport of troops. Many Turkish officers are reported to have been arrested for their hostile attitude toward the Germans.

GHENT'S RESOLUTION OF THANKS FOR AID BY U. S. GIVEN TO BRYAN.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An elaborately bound copy of resolutions of thanks to the American people, adopted by the Burgomaster and Communal Council of the City of Ghent, Belgium, reached Secretary Bryan to-day, from Henry Johnson, American consul at Ghent. The resolutions were adopted on George Washington's birthday as a mark of honor and expressed appreciation for the aid which had been done for Belgium by the people of the United States.

Did you see in THE WORLD this morning

That Secretary Bryan announces a note has been cabled to Ambassador Page at London to present to the British Foreign Office the published virtual blockade against commerce to and from Germany, and that London hears it is a drastic reply?

That Henry Hall, The World correspondent, who has just returned to New York after four weeks spent in the front with the allies, says there never has been a war so truly a war of hate and tells of his talks with men in the trenches to prove it?

That there will be a great naval review here, just as The World announced weeks ago, Secretary Daniels, apparently irritated by the published report that it had been called off, having stated in Washington last night that there would be no change in the programme, except as to time?

That the Union Theological Seminary faculty are rejoicing because Emma Goldman did not appear at the seminary to deliver her lecture on "The Message of Anarchism," which students had invited her to deliver there?

That any doubts as to there being a real Oliver O'Brien are dispelled by the seizure of his trunk, in which were found gray suits of clothes, a fur overcoat, a bamboo cane with silver trimmings and other things mentioned by some of the young women he met in their efforts to identify him as one of a pair of silk gloves, 25 silk shirts, 25 pairs of socks, but not a solitary picture of himself?

That the law makers at Albany are busy still passing "Swatkin; New York bills?"

That Walter Trumbull's entire column of "Fanning and Panning" on the Sporting Page, is written in rhyme?

GREAT ARMIES TO DO BATTLE SOON IN CARPATHIANS

160,000 German Troops Now in Austria on the Way to Cracow.

TO MEET RUSSIANS.

80,000 of Czar's Men Occupy Strongholds in Northern Hungary.

LONDON, March 31.—Hundreds of thousands of reinforcements have been rushed to the Carpathian battle front by the Russians and the Germans. Each side is preparing for smashing blows against the other.

A dispatch from Petrograd says 80,000 Russians, supported by light artillery, have pushed through the Dukla Pass and now occupy strong positions in the northern foothills of Hungary. Their outposts are clashing with the rear guard of the Austro-Germans on the Hungarian plain along a fifteen-mile line extending from northeast of Svidnik to north of Bartha.

Fighting has been resumed on a large scale in the Luptow and Usok Pass regions, where the Slavs have taken more than 4,000 prisoners. Though the War Office makes no comment, it is known that at least 100,000 troops from the army that besieged Teremopol is now smashing at the enemy's positions along the heights.

Reports from Berne declare that more than 160,000 German troops have arrived in Austria and have been sent to Cracow and the Carpathians and to other points where Russian attacks are feared.

One hundred and seventy troop trains have reached Angvar since March 24, most of the men in them being Bavarians and Saxons. Many of them, the correspondent says, are students, under eighteen years of age.

Telegram from Geneva says Austrian losses in Lutza Valley and the Province of Bereg (Northeast Hungary) on the day of March 28 are estimated at 18,000, according to despatches received by Swiss newspapers. These figures state that a column of 4,000 Austrians was annihilated in less than a hour during a desperate action in Bereg Province, six miles north of Verescke. Austrian troops in this territory are reported to be demoralized as the result of their enormous losses.

The Russian War Office now admits that Gen. Ivanoff's eastern army has been forced to retire for a distance of about twenty miles before a superior force. The Austrians have pressed the Slavs back from Chernivka and across the border of Russian Bessarabia.

An announcement by the Russian War Office says that in the fighting around Usok Pass Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 20,000 Austrian soldiers and 3,334 men, five guns, twenty-one machine guns and one trench mortar were captured.

Extra Session of Japanese Diet. The East and West News Bureau received to-day the following dispatch from Tokyo: "The Emperor has called for an extra session of the Diet, to open on May 17 and continue for three weeks."

CLAIMS OF GAINS ON BOTH SIDES IN POLAND BATTLE

German Divisions Were Annihilated, Say the Petrograd Despatches.

BERLIN VERY HOPEFUL.

Two Russian Armies Driven From Fifteen to Twenty-five Miles Into Poland.

PETROGRAD, Russia, March 31 (Associated Press).—The long silence in Petrograd concerning the operations on the German front was broken today by an authentic report of a daring German maneuver in the Niemen River district which, according to this information, began actively and ended in failure.

The gradual withdrawal of the central part of their Tenth Army, a move calculated to draw all the Russian forces into the advance between Suwalki and Kalvaria, was to be followed, according to the Russian interpretations of the German plan, by a quick encircling movement of their left flank from the vicinity of Lake Dusa and Lake Minno to the rear.

Overzealousness in achieving this aim led the German generals to throw a large part of their Twenty-first Army Corps with three reserve regiments, amounting in all to an entire corps, across the melting ice of Lake Dusa.

Having surmounted the hazards of the weak ice, the Germans discovered, according to the reports coming to Petrograd, that their movement was premature, and in a desperate effort to retrace their steps they were met by a fierce Russian onslaught. According to their account of this fighting, the Russians annihilated entire divisions of the Germans.

BERLIN (Via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.), March 31.—The Russian armies that attempted two separate offensive movements against East Prussia are now in retreat, the War Office announced to-day, having been driven back from fifteen to twenty-five miles from the German border. Five hundred more Russian prisoners have been taken near Krasnopol and 220 near Klinki, northwest of Lomza.

North of the Nieman the Slavs have been cleared away from the border for a distance of several miles by Prince Joachim's troops. The Russians are falling back upon Skadynski, thirty miles beyond the border, pursued by the army of the Prince, which stormed and captured Taurigen.

Russian attacks north of the Augustow Forest have been repulsed. East of Suwalki the Germans are on the offensive in the direction of Selny and have taken a number of prisoners.

Hanga Self in Lonely Home. Joseph Lambheer, sixty-seven years old, who had been living alone for eighteen months in a house owned by his wife at No. 100 Lincoln Avenue, Yonkers, was found dead in the building to-day. He had hanged himself from an entrance of the flat, to which he had been confined for three weeks.

Girl Charged With Theft of \$1,000 And Woman Who Accuses Her



BIG FORCE LANDED BY THE ALLIES AT THE DARDANELLES

Constantinople Reports Resumption of Bombardment by Anglo-French Fleet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Berlin wireless, March 31.—The Russian Black Sea fleet apparently has abandoned the bombardment of the Bosphorus forts. Several Russian warships were sighted fifteen miles off the Bosphorus on Monday by Turkish aviators, who reported they were unable to find the Slav squadron in reconnoitering flights yesterday.

The Anglo-French fleet has resumed bombardment of the Turkish batteries near the Dardanelles entrance, according to an official announcement from the War Office to-day. This is taken to mean that enemy transports have arrived and that the allies plan to land large bodies of troops. The Turkish land batteries are replying to this bombardment.

Enemy aviators are making daily reconnoitering flights over the Dardanelles forts, the War Office announced. There has been no bombardment of the Turkish forts inside the strait for forty-eight hours.

PETROGRAD, March 31.—The attempt by a large Turkish force to move northward against the Russian Caucasus seaport of Batum has been checked, the War Office announced to-day.

Russian troops have reconnoitered Artvin, thirty-two miles southeast of Batum, and are pursuing the Turks, who retreated southward across the Chokor River. The Turks applied the torch to Artvin as they retreated, but official despatches to-day said only part of the city was burned.

RUSSIA'S PRZEMSL ARMY JOINS IN FIGHTING FOR CARPATHIAN PASSES.

VIENNA, March 31.—The War Office has issued the following official communication:

Vigorous fighting again occurred Monday in the district south and east of Usok Pass. Strong Russian forces resumed the offensive and the battle lasted into the night. The enemy everywhere was repulsed with heavy losses.

Obstinate fighting also has taken place between the Luptow Ridge and the Usok Pass. In attacks south of Svidnik the presence was noted of troops of a division belonging to the Russian forces at Przemyśl.

ENGAGEMENTS CONFINED TO ARTILLERY DUELS IS REPORT FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, March 31.—The War Office gave out the following statement: A telegram from main headquarters, dated March 30, states that in the western theatre of war there were only artillery combats and sapping operations.

GIRL STOLE \$1,000 I'M POSITIVE, SAYS WOMAN ACCUSER

Mrs. Nolker Wrote at Statements Made by Pretty Albertine Marlowe.

LATTER DENIES CHARGE.

Complainant Promises "Big Surprise," but Child Seems Confident.

Pretty Albertine Marlowe denies that she took \$1,000 out of Mrs. Nolker's gold mesh bag when they were in a beauty parlor. Mrs. Nolker vows the girl did take it, and that she will prove this in court.

A crowd of hair-wavers, maids, detectives, etc., will gather in the Children's Court, and the puzzled Judge will try to find the truth. Meanwhile Albertine, who lives with her parents at No. 204 West Fifty-fifth Street, is out on \$500 bail and full of fight.

"These people," said Mrs. Nolker, when The Evening World reporter told her of the girl's assertions, "evidently are trying the case in the newspapers. However, when the matter is thrashed out in court I will spring a big surprise. I have absolute proof that the girl took the money. My lawyer has instructed me not to give away the strength of the case."

"Why should I prosecute an innocent child? I am a woman of means, who loved this child, and I have no wish to ruin her life. If I did not think she was guilty I would not have had her arrested."

"The idea of saying that I became infatuated because the child gave the maid a 25-cent tip is absurd! When I first met the child and her mother in Paris they lived in a small but fashionable hotel, and everybody in the American colony knew them."

"Nobody liked the little girl. She was unpopular because she lacked warmth and was entirely too cold and pretentious. Because no one was fond of her, I took an interest in her. "I see in the papers that she says she was partially searched at the time the money disappeared. That is absolutely untrue. At no time was she searched in any way."

Albertine Marlowe was still unruffled when the reporter found her at home with her mother. She was calmly scornful of Mrs. Nolker's assertion that she would prove her accusation.

"I never opened Mrs. Nolker's mesh bag," she said. "I had the bag on my

arm, but did not open it at any time. Mrs. Nolker took out the \$1,000 and gave it to me to pay our bill. When I gave the maid a 25-cent tip she became very angry."

"Don't do that, Albertine!" she exclaimed. "Don't be extravagant. Never give more than ten per cent of the charge as a tip! Then the maid gave the quarter back to Mrs. Nolker, and she gave the maid ten cents. I did not handle the money."

"But," the reporter urged, "you have known Mrs. Nolker a long time. You have handled her money before. This hasn't you?"

"I think I'd better not answer that now," replied the girl calmly. "There is nothing in this charge. I know I am guiltless, and I'm sure Mrs. Nolker ought to know that I'd never take her money."

STOCK QUOTATIONS 1 P. M.

Am. Bond	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Can.	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Oil	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Steel	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Sugar	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Tobacco	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Wire	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Zinc	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
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Am. Osmium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Selenium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Tellurium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Vanadium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Zirconium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Niobium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Manganese	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Chromium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Cobalt	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Nickel	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Copper	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Zinc	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Lead	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Tin	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Nickel	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Silver	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Gold	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Platinum	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Palladium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Iridium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Rhodium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Osmium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Selenium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Tellurium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Vanadium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Zirconium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Niobium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Manganese	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Chromium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Cobalt	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Nickel	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Copper	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Zinc	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Lead	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Tin	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Nickel	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Silver	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Gold	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Platinum	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Palladium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Iridium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Rhodium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Osmium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Selenium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Tellurium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Vanadium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Zirconium	104 1/2	Gen. Elec.	110 1/2	Int. Bond	104 1/2
Am. Niobium	104 1/2	Gen			